PERSONAL.

Mrs. Marian Lewes (George Eliot) has written new poem with the title of "A College Brenkfast Party." It will appear in July.

"Undercliff," the home of the late George P. Morris, is now melancholy and deserted, showing everywhere the marks of decay. Andrew Johnson's monument was unveiled

at Greenville, Tenn., on Wednesday, with much ceremeny, and with hearty good feeling. Mrs. Don Cameron, it is said, is called in Washington "The Donna," perhaps to distinguish her from the wife of the other Scuator Cameron.

Mr. Henry Irving, it is reported, is about to appear at the London Lyceum as Vanderdecken, in a version of "The Flying Dutchman," written for him by Mr. Wills.

The beautiful Mrs. William Waldorf Astor wore, at her wedding on Thursday, white satin and tulle, and a magnificent diamond necklace, the worth of which is startlingly stated in the fashion reports at \$500,000. It was the gift of Mrs. J. J. Astor. Shortly before the death of Cruikshauk, one

of his letiers brought a large sum at a sale of antoof his letters crought a large and at a graphs. One of the artist's friends met him the same graphs and told him about it. "Well! there are silly people in the world," he exclaimed; "I wish, however, they would come to me, and I would sit down and write letters all day for half the money."

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon wishes to contradiet the story of his leaving Pittsburg abruptly. His de parture was the result of a deliberate and friendly consultation with the authorities of the church, and in perfect good will with all concerned. The statement to e contrary was based upon a circumstantial account in Pittsburs: paper, which it will be wise in future to gard with distrust.

M. Sardou was received, the other day, into the company of "the immortals" of the French Academy, in the presence of a large number of distingmshed guests. Only five out of the 300 cards distributed were not used. M. Sardon's speach was an elegant and witty panegyric on his predeceselegant and witty panegyric on his predecessor, M. Auiran. Sardon is a small, thin man, with a very remarkable head. The features are fine, the mouth sessitive, and the forchead very high and large he may indeed, be described as having "a dome-like expanse of brow." He wears his haft long, and has neither beard nor meatache. Were it not for his deep-sauk, expressive eyes, and the wrinking which are visible only on close inspection, one would take. M. Sardon for a young man. In point of fact, however, he was born in September, 1831. Charles Blanc, in replying to Sardon's speech, very happing described M. Sardon's genus in saying that he had contrived to counsel virtue without becoming threaming them with his sprightliness and wit. M. against the exaggeration of stage decoration

Garibaldi and Victor Hugo both wrote characteristic letters to the committee of the Workingmen's Congress, lately held at Milan, to protest against a warlike solution of the Eastern question. Gambaldi wrote thus: "Caprera, May 13,-My dear friends-You have echoed that portion of the English nation which desires peace, and your voice is worthy of the great Lembard metropolis which drove the oppressor from its midst and made such signal contributions to Italy's resurrection. We have rights still t revindicate and brothers still to redecus, and, it said withent vainglorious vaunting we never feared war when we were but a few, and certainly we fear it less to-day, although we acquisese in interestional arbitration when it is adopted by the rulers of nations. Therefore, let us excisin with your secolo, and invite every well constituted mind to join in the cry, "War against warfare!" Ever yours, G. GARBALDI." The following was received from M. Vietor Hugo: "Paris, May 16.—My dear computriots of Italy, my brethren—You are right in your reliance on me. I will never wear; till my last breath in connection peace to men and m enjoining it on kings. It is time that crowns and aristocracies should obey the conscience of mankind. There are no longer enuites among paordes, way, then, should there be wars among kings? These wars are, therefore, but so many crimes. Do you tell it to Milan, and I will repeat it to Paris. The appeal to peace which you make on the 19th of May I will renew on the 30th of the same mouth, on the occasion of the contensary of Voltaire. Your rivand, Victor Hugo." we never feared war when we were but a few, and cer

MONTREAL, June 7 .- Lord and Lady Dufferin and their suite left Ottawa this morning for Que Many people were at the wharf to bid them farc-On his arrival here this evening, Lord Dufferin was presented by the president of the Montreal Curling Club with a farewell address, accompanied by an oil painting representing the cinb at play, this Excellency replied in feeding terms. The party will step at Quebec until the arrival of the steamer Scandinavian, by which a portion of His Excellency's ramily leave for England. Lord and Lady Dufferin will accompany them a short distance to sea, and will then be taken off by the Government steamer Druid, which will take them to Tudousac, where they will opend the Summer months.

A Georgia lady, who intends to cross the Atlantic this Summer, makes this inquiry: "We are not trades-people, only pleasure-seckers, who have a natural herror of being treated like common rogues on our return to our native land in having our persons and luggage examined at the Custom Houses. We learn that in some countries in Europe we can escape this detention and examination of luggage by getting proper passports from certain authorities. Will THE TRIBUNE inports from certain authorities. Will THE TRIBUNE 16-form us if such passports can be obtained in the United States, and where we can get them?" A passport, of course, will not exempt you from having your luggage examined when you return to New-York; and in that respect you will undoubtedly be treated like an ordinary traveller, but not necessarily like a common roque. A passport will be of use as a means of identification in your travels attroad. You can procure one by souding to the state Department a memorrandum giving your name, age, residence, height, and description of your personal suppearance.

Cincinnati has a pretty romance of a poor young girl. The heroine was an intelligent but un-pretending girl, who was forced by circumstances to work for a living. She sewed in a store at a salary so meagre, and with work so laborious, that she gindly accepted a position as waiter-girl in a popular boarding bonse. She had previously been offered a position as governess, but preferred the other. The only advantage the boarding-house afforded over the store was that of the boarding-house afforded over the store was that of family aymorathy. Among the boarders was one probably as poor as herself. He was advertising solicitor for a city paper, with a very moderate income. Believing hemselves poor, but yet able to keep the wolffrom their face, an attachment aprang up, which developed into an management. The course of love did not run smoothly. There were doubts of faithfulness, and consequent marrels, until, a few days age, the young lady learned bat she and failen hert to an estate in Germany worth 100,000. Her heart was trus to him. They were married right a way.

So strong is the propensity of human nahere to talk on and write on forever when religious questions are under discussion, that long letters respecting Dr. Ewer's recent lecture still find their way THE TRIBUNE'S mail-bog. So much space has been given up already to this controversy over the "Failure of Pro-Semantism "that such letters must now be consigned to the religious pigeon-hole. A single page from an abl cation signed "Layman" is suffered to see the light: "Protestanism was an hopest and heroic protest against intolerance. If ecclesiastical history be not Wholly false, religious teleration was not even a name Nam Lather and kindred spirits raised their dissenting takes for freedom of thought—for the right of all men to rease and search the Scripines—for liberty to worship fied according to the dictates of their conscience action series when the series of their conscience action men of humanity in these heaven-born precompared was a success? Protestantism was a success in that was a success in the series of certain documentation was a success in the series of certain documentation as established. The mention of certain documentation as been like Saul's armor to take succession of certain documentation and her assaults agon one and documentation of the series and the series of the serie When Lather and kindred spirits raised their dissenting

the nexperienced are always on the lookout for a chance of winning hundreds by risking tens, or less; and if the just odds against a borse are ten to one, a greenbora will seldom refuse to accept nine to one preased on him by a clever book-maker. American turfinen who did not attend Professor Proctor's astronomical lectures will now regret that they missed so favorable an opportunity for increasing their professional knowledge.

MUSIC.

THE GARDEN CONCERTS.

The concerts at Gilmore's Garden are fast gaining in popularity, and the great building presents a prottier spectacle now in the evenings than it has shown for several years. The improvement in the character of the audience is especially marked. The best people are to be seen every night on the promenade; the old supporters of Thomas's Garden Concerts are out in full force; and the experiment of presenting music that is both light and good has proved entirely successful. The erection of the sounding-board has greatly helped the effect; there is no diffic hearing the band now in the remote corners of the gar-den. For the second "classical concert" last Thursday The audience was much the largest of, the season, that of the opening night excepted, and the performance of this favorite symphony was listened to with close attention. The other selections were much less serious, for even the "classical" nights are enlivened with Strauss waitzes and corner solos. Navellics are produced several times every week. The latest is a taking valse-caprice of Ruidiestein's effectively scored by Carl Müller-Borehaus, the same able musician who urranged fort the orchestra Liant's second Rhapsody. This has aireedy been played for several successive nights, and its popularity will no doubt justify its being kept on the programme for some time longer. To such an adaptation for the orchestra of Liant's second Pelouanse by the same skifful hand will be performed, together with Meyerber's First Torchligat March, which has been second by Mr. Dietrich. Mr. Shilbruk's cornet playing is more and more admired; his pure tone and good style are the theme of general commendation. tions were much less serious, for even the "classical"

ENGLISH OPERA.

This is the last night of the English opera at the Union Square Theatre, but the success of the senson has induced Mr. Hess to remain in New-York a week longer, at another house.

PUBLIC OPINION.

That "little red-headed scoundrel, perjurer and blackmaller," Anderson, made Stanley Matthews club a greased pole yesterday. He may not be great himself, but he is the cause of a good deal of greatness to others.—(Washington Post (Dem.)

It appears as if Anderson were rapidly getinto the "warm climate" which he so eagerly de-He will find it growing constantly hotter and hot-r him hereafter.-[New-Haven Journal (Rep.)

That stump-tailed, yellow-haired pup, named Lama , from Mississippi, in the United States Senate votes with the Republicans like a little man.—|Cynthi ana (Ky.) News (Dem.)

HOPEFUL INDIANIANS.

The strength of the Republican ticket nomi-The strength of the Republican tests from at nated in this State lies in the fact that it is strong at every point. There is not a man on it who does not pos-sess elements of positive strength. Some of the candi-dates are good speakers, others good electione-rers, but there is not a man on the ticket who does not give positive strength to IL.

THE SOLDIERS' FAVORITES.

THE SOLDIERS' FAVORITES.

From The Sevingheld Union.

There were one or two things about this week's reunion of the veterus of the war which were too significant to escape mention. One was the complete ignoring of President Hayes, a silence which was the more remarkable because Hayes was himself a soldier and a member of the Army of the Potomac. On the other hand every allusion to General Grant was cheered with an euthosissit devetion, and if he could have been here he would have been the idol of the whole assemblage. It was further noticeable that General McCledan is now a forgotten hero. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burn-ide and Hooker, are the military heroes whom the veterans delight to honor. tary heroes whom the veterans delight to honor

THE LATEST EXHIBITION OF GUSH.

Mr. Matthews's conduct in this case shows to what folly a man of great ability and reputation may omnult himself who subordinates his judgment to his feelings, and "sleps over." Take his whole conduct to-sether, and you have such an exhibition of the effects of "gush" as has not been witnessed since the Beecher trial.

NASBY FLIES TO THE AID OF POTTER.

NASBY FLUES TO THE AD OF FOTTER.

From size Letter to The Toledo Blade.

I am goin to Washington to help out Potter. I have a man here wich will swear to anything et you will only left him know war you want, and ef he breaks down I shall come to the stand myself. We want, and will hev, Tilden and Reform President. I ken hever forgit the \$400 he paid me for my vote in the 8t. Loois Convenients in, and though it wasn't ex much as it shoul hev bin, I shell not go back onto him. He bought the offis and paid for it, and shel bev it.

WHY THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE TAXED FOR THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

From The Bricksburg (N. J.) Times and Journal.

Because Democracy has been guilty of treason, and new seeks the control of the Governmant even at the cost of revolution.

precedence over patriotism, freason over loyalty, and revolution over peace, and spoils over prespectify. Because, in Rebel prisones, Union prisoners were starved, shot upon dead-lines, huated by bloodhounds, and tortured to slow death by the Democratic party.

Those are the only reasons why "the country should be assessed \$1,000,000 to furnish the Democracy with campaign ammunition." Call it a revival of the bloody-shirt business, if you will, centlemen of the Democratic faith; but remember that upon you rests the responsibility of Ha revival; you would not, you will not, let the dead paet bury its dead.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the Fast 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1 a.m.—The barometer is lowest in the Lower Ohio Valley, with threatening and frequent rains from the Lakes to the interior of the Guif States. Frequent rains have also fallen in the South Atlantic States and Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has generally fallen from the Lower Missouri Valley to the Upper Lakes, and along Lake Ontario, and slightly risen in the extreme Northwest and from the Onte Valley to the interior of the South Atlantic States and Virginia. Northeasterly winds are prevailing in the Lake region and Northwest, and southerly winds in the other districts.

Indications. For New-England, falling barometer, except a temporary rase in the eastern portion, hearly stationary temperature, increasing cloudiness, and winds mostly from northeast to southeast, followed by rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, lower pressure, increasing southerly to easterly winds, generally warner or partly cloudy weather and frequent rains, followed by local storms.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 5 9 10 11 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 112 30.5

29.5

TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 8, 1 a. m .- A decline of air day afternoon. The temperature was somewhat higher, and the amount of moisture in the air has increased.

For this city and vicinity, threatening and slightly cooler weather, with rain at intervals, may be expected to-day and to-morrow. pressure with slowly increasing cloudiness began yester-

GOOD ADVICE TO COUNTRY READERS.

GOOD ADVICE TO COUNTRY RADERS.

From The Castlam (N. 73) Courier.

Every intelligent farmer should take—in addition to the castled at a disadvantage in her parpressions on her primitive foe. The wonder is all her agreesions on her primitive foe. The wonder is all her agreesions on her primitive foe. The wonder is allow that so many, despite their teachings, have been as y the floy spirit to see and receive the truth in the less thereof."

Mr. Richard A. Proctor is not above writing at a riche on "Besting at Horse-races." The Leadon Palay the flow spirit to see and receive the truth in the less thereof. The Leadon Palay the flow of the current news, increasing scientific discussions, lively edirect that a wager based on special knowledge is but a fair and honest transaction, but an obvious fraud. He says the not the less a fraud that chances still reason that the less a fraud that chances still reason the less a fraud that chances still reason the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances still reason to the less a fraud that chances and relates of the farm matter. Whatever its great founder may or may not have "known about farming"—and he did say a host of good, sensible things transaction, but it is now, under first-lass for many years. And it is now, under first-lass for many years. And it is now, under the great founder may or may not have "known about farming"—and he did say a host of good, sensible things from the colored for the described for the benefit of the first-lass for many years. And it is now, under the great former is not a farming and related to the form the color of the c Every intelligent farmer should take-in ad-

SOCIETY, THE DRAMA AND POLITICS. CONSULAR CHANGES AT LIVERPOOL AND PARIS-

> BROWNING'S NEW VOLUME. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 25 .- So we are to lose General Fairchild as American Consul at Liverpool! The news of his confirmation as Consul-General for France reached London this morning; a promotion, but none the less a privation to his friends in England. Liverpool, to be sure, is practically not much nearer London than Paris is, and the wayfaring American turns his face to the French capital oftener than to the great scaport of the north. There has been, however, a notion that General Fairchild would some day be transferred to London-if ever General Badeau should think he had occupied this post long enough to be tired of it. As that is not to be, he may be congratulated on his appointment to Paris, a berth considered to be desirable on many accounts. General Fairchild has the reputation, which I believe he deserves, of being one of the best consuls in Europe, and in his office at Liverpool he has transacted an immense business with scrupulous exactness and integrity. May I be permitted to add that he is one of those Americans who in other respects do credit to their country when they represent it abroad; who exalt and not diminish its reputation for culture and character, and I will even venture to say for good breeding Of General Torbert, who makes room for General Fairchild at Paris, I know less, but I have always understood that he was thought an efficient officer,

and that the revenues of the place (the amount of

which depends in a measure on the zeal of the iu-

combent) have not diminished during his tenure of it.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, having consented to stand

as Liberal candidate for Salisbury at the next

election, has been down to that abelent city this

ANGLO-AMERICAN TOPICS.

THOMAS HUGHES FOR PARLIAMENT-THE

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL PERFORMANCE-ME,

week, and made a speech beneath the shadow of its gem-like cathedral. It was a good ringing speech, plain-spoken and straightforward, like everything Mr. Hughes says, and leaving no doubt in the mind of any hearer what his opinion was of this present Government, and its chief and all its ways. A Government which represents the rowdy element of England, says Mr. Hughes (now more commonly known as the Government of the Jingoesi, which has meant to force the country into war, or meant to win a diplomatic triumph by brag. Mr. Hughes is one of the men much wanted in Parliament (which he ought never to have left), and it is believed that he has an excellent chance of election in Salisbury. But it is not a safe seat. The borough sends two representatives, and at present returns one Conservative and one Liberal. Mr. Hughes may probably do as well there as anywhere. He is a difficult man to fit with a constituency. In the large manufacturing towns his opposition to the disestablishment of the Church is a disqualification, for the artisans are mostly radical on ecclesization questions, and would smite the clergy hip and thigh. In the towns where the shopkeepers have the upper hand, his cooperative principles are a not less formidable obstacle to success. In Salisbury it is supposed the strong clerical influence may carry him through. Yet he is far from being a blind partisan of the Church and its abuses. A book from his pen is to appear shortly in which he defines his position, and sets forth his views on matters ecclesiastical. Stannch adherent as he is of the Establishment, he is so much an advocate of reform in church government and liberalism in church doctrine, that some of friends fear that his book may cost him the support of the clergy, on which his election for Salisbury undoubtedly depends. Let us hope they may have better sense. The bishop and dean and canons and prebendaries, and all the rest of the flock, down to the vergers who take sixpence for showing you the chair, ought to know that they can't have everything in these days-that they must be thankful for a good champion when they get him, even though they deem him non-orthodox on some points. On the other hand, the small shop keepers will fight tooth and nail to keep Mr. Hughes out. He has had a letter from the secretary of the Anti-Cooperative Society GENERAL NOTES.

General Grant's mauly declaration that he alone was responsible for the Wilderness campaign, and not Lincoln, naturally brings to the front General Richard Taylor. He had asserted, in The North American Review, that Lincoln compelled Grant to take that direct routs to Richmond. He now says, in a letter to the first to him in New-Orleans, in 1874 or 1875; and furthers both him in New-Orleans, in 1874 or 1875; and furthers between the him on the time of the framous conference of Lincoln, Grant and Statung, told General Joseph E. Johnston the same story.

Son, and now seeks the control of the Governmant even at the cost of revolution.

Because, the General Hables had challed the cost of revolution or phaned.

Because there are now before a Democratic Congress widewed and children orphaned.

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Because the Culture or or not the fine flower manufacture to the first as kind of warfare repugnant to the English sense. I nativise Mr. Hughes to rea

ick Leighton, the painter, sculptor, linguist, officer of volunteers and ornament of society, whom the general voice hails as next President of the Royal Academy. Among Mr. Browning's friends Mrs. Orr is known as a lady of unusual gifts, and as one of the most sympathetic of his students and admirers. The A. E. S. who is the subject of the touching and beautiful elegy La Salsiaz, was Miss Egerton Smith. Mr. Browning has told us so much about her in his poem that I can hardly be wrong in adding a word or two to what may be gathered from his verses. To the world at large Miss Egerton Smith was wholly unknown. She had wealth, culture and many other of the qualities which go to the making of social success, but she chose never to enter society. People who went regularly to the Monday Popular Concerts, in St. James's Hall, may have noticed that Mr. Browning was always there, having on his arm a tall, elderly lady, with a refined face and gentle manner. That was Miss Egerton Smith, Music was her passion. She was, I think, almost the oldest and most intemate of Mr. Browning's friends. In company with his sister, they went to Switzerland last Summer, and there, at La Saisiaz, where the party occupied a chalet, Miss Egerton Smith died in the sudden way narrated in the poem:

This dread way you had your summons! No pre-monitory touch
As you taked and laughed ('tis told me) scarce a minute ere the cluich,
Captured you in cold forever.

Perhaps nothing in Mr. Browning's noble tribute to the life-long friend he had lost is more touching than the simple fact that the people of the hamlet bore the body to the grave "just for love's sakesuch their own word was."

Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, has been in London with his family for a week or two, and starts to-morrow for Paris, where he is charged by the Government to draw up a report on textile fabrics in the Exhibition. General Van Alen came over last week, and has been going about to parties and dinners and visiting at one or two country houses. He has been appointed American Juror on Fire Arms, and returns to Paris shortly to enter upon his duties. Here, too, has Mr. Don Mitchell been sejourning, but departed before I had the pleasure of seeing him; bound, like the rest of the world, to Paris.

There was a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday afternoon in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Library and Gallery, "now approaching completion at Stratford-on-Avon," are told. That energetic American, Miss Field, organized it, and sent forth the very mixed programme which is thought best adapted to entice an English audience into a theatre in the afternoon. Miss Field played in a small piece "freely adapted from the Frenchin by herself. Miss Neilson did the balcony scene, from "Romeo and Juliet," Mrs. Kendal part of the fourth act of "As You Like It," Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss G. Ward the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," and Miss Ward the death of Queen Katherine from "Henry the Eighth." Beside this banquet of scraps, there was a speech by Miss Field about the memorial, and an attempt to execute musical airs on a telephone harp; the harp played in Stratford; the airs to be heard in the theatre in London; and heard they were, as if played by an orchestra composed of a toy trumpet and a penny whistle. Miss Field's speech was full of enthusiasm. But I fear the public does not respond warmly. Few people can make out why a theatre should be built in Stratford-on-Avon, or

given \$30,000 for the scheme; the public appears to have given about \$5,000 more; and \$40,000 are wanted, of which no great part could have been provided by this performance of Wednesday. The house was not full. But Miss Field desires that an echo of the performance should be heard in New-York, where her friends will see that her

dramatic ambition has not abated. G. W. S. TELEPHONE AND MICROPHONE.

LETTER FROM THOMAS A. EDISON. THE QUESTION OF PRIORITY OF INVENTION BETWEEN HIM AND PROFESSOR HUGHES, OF LONDON-MR. EDISON CLAIMS A VIOLATION OF

HIS RIGHTS, AND A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE

BETWEEN FRIENDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Allow me to make a few observations upon an editorial article which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE upon the recent claims advanced by Professor D. E. Hughes, of London, to the invention of the leading features of my carbon telephone, and of my microtasimeter or instrument for the measurement of minute degrees of heat. You have attributed to Professor Hughes two im-

provements upon my methods of preparing the carbon buttons for the telephone, namely: in the metallization of the carbon by plunging it in mercury, and in the division of the carbon into several pieces. Your supposition that the latter process is not identical with my use of gas-retort earbon is perfectly correct, but the subdivision of the carbon had been repeatedly tested by me in my experiments on the telephone, especially in a series conducted at the special request of President Orton shortly before his death, of which the illustrative drawings were seen at the time by several persons, and are still in my possession. The metallization of the carbon by plunging it in mercury is also a process perfectly familiar to me, having been employed in many of my telephone experiments of last year, and, though mercury is not specially named, it is clearly included in the expression "finely divided metals" which occurs in the memoranda I furnished Mr. Geo. B. Prescott for his forthcoming work on "The Speaking Telephone," as printed in The Jour nal of the Telegraph for the 16th of April last. Mr. Hughes seems to have been so impressed with this phrase that he employs it repeatedly, speaking of 'mercury in a finely divided state," of "holding the mercury in a fine state of division," of "metal distributed in a fine state of division," of "iron in a fine state of division;" again, of "the minute division of the iron," and lastly of "a platinum surface in a finely divided state."

The change of electrical resistance with enermous rapidity by plumbago under pressure was a discovery of my own, distinctly set forth in my application for a patent for an "improvement in speaking telegraphs," dated July 20, 1877, as published at the time in The Philadelphia Press and The Scientific American (July 28, 1877). This discovery evidently covers the principle claimed as his own by Professor Hughes. He says: "It is quite evident that these effects are due to a difference of pressure at the different points of contact"-which is precisely the principle of my carbon telephone, thus set forth months ago by Mr. Geo. B. Prescott in the above-mentioned volume: "By constant experimenting, however, Mr. Edison at length made the discovery that when properly prepared, carbon possessed the remarkable property of changing its resistance with pressure, and that the ratios of these changes, morever, corresponded exactly with | A DIFFICULT POPULATION FOR THE RUSSIANS TO the pressure.

You consider as the most striking differen tween my telephone and the instrument of Professor Hughes, that in the latter the disphragm is dispensed with. In his own words: "It will be seen, however, that in the experiments made by myself, the durphragm has been altogether discarded, resting as it does upon the changes produced by molecular action, and that the variations in the strengths of the currents flowing are produced simply and solely by the direct effect of the sonorous vibra-

The following extract from Mr. Prescott's book, as given in The Journal of the Telegraph, April 16, 1878, will show that the discarding of the disphragm is

my own invention:

In the intest form of transmitter which Mr. Edizon has introduced, the vibrating displaragm is done a sy with altogether, it having been found that much better results are obtained when a rigid plate of metal is substituted in its place. With the old vibrating displaragm the articulation produced in the receiver is more or less traffled, owing to slight changes which the vibrating displaragm the substitution in the prosecution which the vibrating the consecution in the pressure, and which probably results from tardy dampening of the vibrations after having been once started. In the new arrangement, however, the articulation is so clear and exceedingly well rendered that a winsper even may result be transmitted and undersused. The inflatible plots, of course, merely serves, in consequence of its comparatively large area, to concentrate a considerable portion of the senorous wayes upon the small carbon desk or button; a mach except decree of pressure for any given effort on the my own invention : ves upon the small carbon disk or button; a much after deiree of pressure for any given effort on the to of the speaker is thus brought to bear on the disk is could be obtained if only its small surface alone we e

The claim of Professor Hughes to the discovery that a modification of his microphone can be used as a measure of minute degrees of heat is still more preposterous than the preceding. This is a discovery of mine, which was first announced in The Washington Star of the 19th of April last. A copy of that paper was sent by me to Mr. W. H. Precce, the coadjutor of Professor Hughes in this pretended "invention," and I have positive evidence that it

"invention," and I have positive evidence that it reached him before the presentation of the so-called "incrophone" to the Koyal Society, inasmuch as he his made an extract from it in his address of May before the London Society of Arts.

Mr. W. H. Precce, electrician to the London Post Office Department, was in this country in the early part of last year, and visited my faboratory. I freely showed him the experiments I was then making, including the principle of the carbon telephone and the variability of conducting power in many substances under pressure. I made him my agent for the presentation of this telephone, and subsequently of the phonograph, in Lagland, and kept him informed, by copies of publications and by private letters, of my leading experiments, as he always manifested a great desire to be the means of presenting my discoveries to the British public.

I therefore regard the conduct of Mr. Precce in this matter as not merely a violation of my rights as an inventor, but as a gross infringement of the confidence obtained under the guise of friendship. Yours very truly,

Thomas A. Edison.

Menio Park, A. J., June 6, 1878. garian Churches. Both have the same doctrines, and

-MR. STEWART AND MR. HILTON.

MR. STEWARI'S PLAN FOR THE WOMEN'S HOTEL AS RELATED TO A FRIEND-A MODERATE PRICE OF BOARD TO BE ASKED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: During several years previous to the death of the late A. T. Stewart, I heard him frequently discuss the subject of the "Workingwomen's Home," at his dinner-table, and the ideas he then expressed in regard to it I will briefly repeat, so far as memory serves. His desire was to construct a secure and comfortable home for those young women of good character who were obliged to labor for their living, where they should be provided with every desirable requisite in the way of ventilation, heating, furniture and food, equal to what could be obtained in a first-class hotel, for about the sum of \$2 50 a week-so, that, as he expressed it, "they might not feel that they were recipients of charity." And his plan then was to build the home, and give it over to the charge of ladies selected from the various principal religious denominations in the city, two from each denomination—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyteriau, Hebrew, Catholic, Quaker, (he was especially friendly to the "Society of Friends"), Unitarian, Congregationalist, etc.-these ladies to have entire charge of the whole affair, and manage it as they would best know how; the details of the laws and by-laws to be settled by them.

The plan struck me as being a very wise one; his object being, as he said, to assist the deserving young working women, and secure them a good home, without their being obliged to spend nearly all their little earnings to obtain merely bread and lodging, and a poor kind at that. These conversations at the dinner-table many others may recall who enjoyed the pleasure of his hospi tality at that time, which dates previous to the buildthg of the Women's Hotel. He may have changed his plans later on, but the above are the main points he dwelt upon at that time—and they seemed to be settled determinations, which I heard him repeat again and

New-York, June 6, 1878.

After-dinner Orator: "It's in the wonder ul insight inter 'unan nature that Dickens gets the pul over Thackeray; but, on t'other hand, it's in the bril theatre should be built in Stratford-on-Avon, or what can be done with it when built, or who will play in it, or who will go to see the plays. Mr. Flower, a spirited man, and Mayor of Stratford, has THE RUSSIANS SATISFIED.

GREAT TRUST PLACED IN THE CONGRESS. THE TURKS DEFEATED IN CRETE-THE MONTENE-

GRINS STILL DISSATISFIED. Count Schouvaloff is again at St. Petersburg preparatory to leaving for Berlin, where the Congress is to assemble next Thursday. The Russians are better satisfied with the contemplated settlement. The Cretans are in arms and have forced the Turks to retire to the coast towns. The quarrel between the Montenegrins and Turks is being revived.

BETTER FEELING IN RUSSIA.

DISTRUST DISAPPEARING GRADUALLY. LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1878. The Times's St. Petersburg dispatch says the terms of the Russo-English arrrangement are said to be more satisfactory than expected.

Great confidence is felt in the result of the The most serious difficulty for the moment is Austria's objection to the cossion of Autivari to Mon-

tenegro. THE TURKS DEFEATED IN CRETE.

VIENNA, Friday, June 7, 1878. The Political Correspondence says 5,300 Cretan insurgents, after obstinate fighting, compelled the

Turks to retire to the coast towns. The Cretans are determined to continue the truggle until they have obtained a union with

SCHOUVALOFF AT ST. PETERSBURG. THE SERVIANS TAKING PRECAUTIONS-THE SULTAN

UNPOPULAR.

St. Petersburg, Friday, June 7, 1878. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to London, and Prince d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassa

dor at Berlin, who are to attend the Berlin Congress, and Chakir Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg, have arrived here. Count Schouvaloff and Prince d'Onbril had an andience of the Emperor to-day. They will have for Berlin on Sunday next. It is still hoped that Prace Gortschakeff will be able to attend the Con-gress, but it is not yet certain. THE SERVIANS STILL ARMING.

Belgeade, Friday, June 7, 1878. The Shuptschina has been convoked to meet at Krazu j-varz on July 6. The Servians continue with energy their military preparations, while at the same time they are making efforts to obtain admission to the Congress.

THE AUSTRIAN LEGISLATURE. VIENNA, Friday, June 7, 1878. The Lower House of the Recensrate has finally passed a bill providing the means for realizing the 60,000,000 florins credit. The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have arrived at an agr-ement on the points of the budget on which they have intherto differed. The session of

DISCONTENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Lozpon, Friday, June 7, 1878.

the Austrian Delegation has closed.

The opinion is freely expressed at Constantinople that the Sultan has viriually sold his county to Russia. The Softes are active in spreading this opinion. The Turkish Army, they say, is still strong, and if the word Turkish Army, they say, is still strong, and if the word of command were given, the Rissians could be driven back. There are no less than 200,000 Turkish veterans now under arms, and they would be sufficient for the work. This is the key of the intrigues which are constantly going on said which may, at any moment, result in a popular revolt. The financial troubles of the Porte greesvere. Money for current expenses is obtained with great difficulty. Nobody is put in full. The most that any one receives is an instalment on account. As for a fresh loan—except it be from the Russian Secret Service fund—that is out of the question.

NEW BULGARIA.

RULE-QUARRELS OF THE BACES-THE GREEK CHURCH-A CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE NEW PRINCIPALITY TO BE TAKEN. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9,-The reorganization of government in Bulgaria plunges the Russisns into difficulty at every step. The pepulation is in no respect homogeneous. This aspect of the situation is the most dangerous one. If Russia has another war before her, this loosejointed, overgrown new Bulgaria may at any moment fly to pieces. So the whole effort of the Russigns is directed to the work of gaining a hold upon all the various peoples. The Bulgarians must be reined in without alienating them, the Greeks humored, the Turks protected, and all classes governed justly. The officials are over-whelmed with the law cases brought before them, and the petty complaints from every village. The presence of a Christian judge acts upon these people like the presence of a physician in a village. Every one fancies he has some ailment, and among them all the old complicated cases which have been given up in despair come to light again. The Russians refuse to examine any lawsuit which had origin before the 1st of January of this year. Such affairs must await the formation of regular courts. There are enough new quarrels to make every one

On the other hand the lower classes are much incensed against the Russians by the reports of new outrages on Moslems in Bulgaria, which are all, of irse, laid to Russian malice. We have here, then a divided upper-class, a small pro-Russian middle class and a large anti-Russian lower-class of people The key to the enigma of the Turkish policy probably is in the lack of policy. The highest in the land are in as much of a quandary from day to day as to that which ought to be as the rest of the world is as to that which will be done. The delicate situation is rendered infinitely more

practically the same ritual, and both are in communion with the Russian State Church. The Bulgarians, once independent, have been under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Great Patriarch of Constantinople for many years until 1870. Then, by General Ignatieff's labors, the Bulgarians were set off under a separate hierarchy. For this the Bulgarians are styled schismatics by the Greek Patriarch here. If the Russians give too much favor to the Greek Church the Bulgarians will resent it. If they favor the Bulgarian Church the Greeks hint that they might be led to declare all Russia schismatic. This is no light threat, for the Patriarch of Constantinople holds in direct and unbroken succession from the Bishops of Constantinople of 1,500 years ago. The Russians find that the attempt to conciliate both parties is like walking among eggs. Probably it is with a view to avoid the offence which a member of the Russian Church might easily give to one or the other party to this church quarrei, that the Czar has appointed a Protestant General Governor of Adrianople. Among the Bulgarians of Sliven, Gamboul Bazarjik, Yeni Sagra, and other places where the Mission of the American Board has had its stations, Protestants have been selected for important local offices, perhaps for the same reason. At Adrianople there was great rivalry between the Greeks and the Bulgarians for control of the Presidency of the Provincial Councontrol of the Presidency of the Provincial Codu-cil of the Province. The knotty question was re-ferred to the Grand Duke Nicholas to decide which should have the office. The Grand Puke replied: "Neither—let an Armenian be appointed." And an Armenian it is who presides in that august body. The earthquake of the 19th was most severe in the region of Nicomedia. This city was often destroyed by earthquake and rebuilt by the Roman emprepare. Many stone houses were budly damaged destroyed by earthquake and readin to the Aonas emperors. Many stone houses were badly damaged by this earthquake. The wall of the Custom House fell over upon an adjoining morgue, minarets were dislocated and other damage was done. In the villages southeast of Nicomedia many houses were thrown down. About lifty lives were lost all told. The Russians in Bulgaria are making a census of races. The Greeks, however, complain that the of-

ficials will not admit the validity of a permanent blood line. A man may be a Greek and the son of a Greek, may speak only Greek and belong to the Greek Church; yet if the family has lived three generations within the limits assigned to Bulgaria, by the Treaty of San Stefano there is no help for it. They must go on the register as Bulgarians.

There is a reaction in official quarters against Osman Pasha of Pleyna. It is reported every morning that he has been sent to Bagdad or Arabia Petræa, or some other limbo for departed greatness. Some one asked him the other day how it happened that he was not made "Scrasker" in the new Cabinet. "My work," said he, "is in the army at the front, not in the saloons of the War Office." It is now orged against Osman Pasha that he has been detected in preliminary steps looking toward the overthrow of the Sultan and the en-thronement of the son of Abdul Aziz. This would violate every rule of justice among the Turks, and I doubt much the existence of such a plot. Ahmed

Mukhtar Pasha was a far warmer partisan of Sultan Abdul Aziz in other days.

The United States steamer Marion had rather an exciting chase after American interests on the co of Thessaly the other day. She was ordered to Volo to protect these interests, and, after some difficulty, found them in the person of one solitary American citizen. And he was a Greek. Hence it was sug-gested to him that, if he was in fear at Volo, perhaps a visit to friends in Athens would place him in safety. The idea seems to have been a new one, and was adopted with alacrity. The American interests at Volo went to Athens by first steamer, and the Marion returned to her anchorage at Smyrna.

ILLINOIS PROHIBITION CONVENTION. CHICAGO, June 7 .- The State Prohibition

Convention, which met yesterday in Decatur, had about 100 delegates. G. F. Simpson, of Carrolton, was elected president. The Hou. Jerome R. Goriu, of Decatur, was nominated for State Treasurer, and the Rev. W. S. Post, of Belleville, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

COLGATE & CO.'S SOAP FACTORY BURNED.-A large part of this extensive manufactory was burned on Thursday. One of Marvin's safes lay in the bot débris twenty-four hours, and when one ned the contents were

COTTON MARKETS.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Cotton quiet and easy: Middling, 10%c.; Low Middling, 10%c.; Good Cittary, 98c.; receipts, 33 bales; sales, 129 bales; stock, 1878. 4,610 bales; receipts, 488 bales; seekly receipts, 481 bales; receipts, 1877. 4,489 bales; weekly receipts, 481 bales; ahyments, 1.876 bales; seekly receipts, 481 bales; phyments, 1.876 bales; seekly receipts, 20 bales; trong, 55 bales; exports ceastovies, 40 bales; sales, 80 bales; spinners, 60 bales; stock, 2.602 bales; weekly net receipts, 195 bales; cross, 1,188 bales; exports 10 Great Britain, 675 bales; coastwise, 710 bales; sales, 1,161 bales; spinners, 460 bales.

Bostov, June 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11%c; Low Middling, 11%c; Good Ordinary, 104cc, net receipts, 183 bales; gross, 324 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,52 bales; stock, 8,810 bales; weekly net receipts, 183 bales; weekly net receipts, 184 bales; coastwise, 1,162 bales, 2,164 bales; conts to Great Britain, 1,20 bales.

Chartsaron, June 7.—Cotton firmer Middling, 11c; Low Middling, 10%c; Good Ordinary, 104,210%c; net receipts, 11 bales; sales, 500 bales; actor, 2,156 bales; gross, 2,040 bales; coastwise, 1,505 bales; actor, 500 bales, 2,156 bales; coastwise, 1,505 bales; actor, 500 bales, 2,156 bales; gross, 2,040 bales; constwing, 10%c; Good Ordinary, 104,21 receipts, 128 bales; shimments, 3,132 bales; sales, 530 bales; actor, 530 bales; actor, 530 bales; actor, 543 bales; actor, 543 bales; actor, 543 bales; actor, 544 bales; coastwise, 1,264 bales; coastwi

exports to Great Britain, 4,739 bales; constwise, 1,643 bales; sides, 2,121 bales.

Incusving June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, He. Martins, June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, He. Martins, June 7.—Cotton stendy; Middling, He.; receipts, 123 bales; sides, 230 bales; stock, 1878, 2,370 bales; 1877, 19,483 bales; sides, 250 bales; stock, 1878, 2,470 bales; 1877, 19,483 bales; sides, 2,000 bales; Middling, 104c; Good Ordinary, 9-5c; net receipts, 137 bales; exports constwise, 148 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 7,607 bales; weekly net receipts, 135 bales; exports constwise, 148 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 7,607 bales; sides, 1,650 bales.

New Glasass, June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 114c; Low Middling, 104c; Good Ordinary, 9-5c; net receipts, 572 bales; gross, 652 bales; constwise, 136 bales; alies, 1,600 bales; stock, 66,861 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,655 bales; srocs, 3,738 bales; constwise, 136 bales; constraint, 1,645 bales; exports of Great Eritain, 1,454 bales; exports of Great Eritain, 1,454 bales; exports of Great Eritain, 1,545 bales; exports of Great Eritain, 1,548 bales; to the Goottonat, 930 bales; coastwise, 5,388 bales; sales, 16,900 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,660 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,660 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,660 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,660 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,690 bales; alies, 1,660 bales; alies, 1,690 bales

Dales.

PHILAPELPHIA, June 7. Cotton quiet; Middling, 1126...
Low Middling, 11e.; Good Ordinary, 109c.; net receibts, 1
baies, gross, 85 hales; sales, 173 baies; spinners; 153 baies,
steck 5,503 baies; weekly net receibt, 168 baies; gross,
1,506 baies; sales, 3,679 baies; spinners, 2,834 baies,
1,506 baies; sales, 3,679 baies; spinners, 2,834 baies,
SAVANNAR, June 7.—Cotton lower to sell nominally unchanged, Middling, 109c.; Low Middling, 109c.; Good Ordinary, 194c.; net receipts, 208 baies, sales, 50 baies; stock,
3,507 baies; weekly net receipts, 1,755 baies; experts
coastwine, 2,670 baies; sales, 200 baies.

Middling, 109c.; Geod Ordinary, 94c.; receipts, 17 baies;
shinteria, 320 baies; sales, 85 baies; stoc, 4,311 baies;
shinteria, 320 baies; sales, 85 baies; stoc, 4,311 baies;
shinteria, 320 baies; sales, stock, 4,311 baies;
shinteria, 320 baies; sales, 37 baies; shipseria, 1,478 baies; sales,
1320 bales.

shipments, 320 baies; sales, Sommer; store, 4,511 obsersales, 1,329 baies; sales, 1,320 baies, Wilmartow, June 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10%c; Good Ordinary, 6%c; net recepts, 46 baies; sales, 12 baies; stock, 551 baies; weekly not recepts, 240 baies; exports constwine, 349 baies; sales, 73 baies. COTTON DECEMPTS. NEW-YORK June 7.—Total net receipts of Cotton at all ports duce September, 1877:
Ports. Bales. | Ports. Bales.

25,103 | Total......

Winchester's Cure for Consumption. Use Winchester's Hipophosphire of Link and Soda, for he cure of Consumption and Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; also, General Debility, Dyspepsia and Poverty at od. Established 20 years. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by

Field by druggists. 36 John st., New-York. If you have a bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow refor of skin, feel simple and drowsy, aspetite trastessiy, fee quent headache or disciness, you are "follows," and nothing will arouse your liver to action, and attempthen up your sys-tem equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, It is sold by drungfairs.

DOANE-GRIMSTEAD-On Thursday, June 6, by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., George W. Doane to Carrie Grimstead, both of Brooklyn.

Grimstead, both of Brocklyn.

KINGMAN-JENNINGS-At St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Jame 5, by the Rev. C. G. Currie, D. D., Lieutonaut D.
C. Kingman, Cerps of Engineera, U. S. A., and Engenia,
daughter of N. W. Jennings.

KEERS-POST-ON Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of
the bride's paranta, by the Rev. George Pierson, nasisted by
the Rev. Dr. Seward of Mindletown, N. Y., J. Delbitt Kreba,
son of the late John M. Krebs, D. D., of New-York, to Minnie L., daughter of J. Post, esq., of Roxbury, N. Y.

WYERS-ALLEN, O. Wednesday, Brockers, D. S., of New-York, to Min-

MYERS—ALLEN—On Wednesday, June 5, 1878, by the Bew. William C. Roberts, D. D., at the readdence of the bride's parents, Elizabeth, N. J., J. Lawrence Myers, of Summit, N. J., to Millis Co., daughter of John K. Allen. CONNOR-O'NEILL-On the 28th ult., in St. Am't Chareb, by the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, V. G., Joseph T. O'Connor, M. D., to Clothide O'Neill, daughter of the late

HERMAN-FOSTER-On June 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Frederic Sher-man to Marie Antoinette Foster, daughter of Frederic G. Poster, eq.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

CLARKE—At the residence of her son, Henry W. Chatfield, 368 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, June 7. Eunice Whitney Clarke, widow of the late David M. Clarke, of Oxford, Conn., aged ears. ral services and interment at Bridgeport, Coun., Sunday delicate by the quarrel between the Greek and Bul-

ELDRIDGE -At Norfolk Coun., on Thursday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Sarah Battell Entridge, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D. D., of Norfolk. PALMER-in this city, on June 7, Altes Marcy, only daugh-ter of Henry D. and Alice Palmer, aged 5 years and 10 ouths. tice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELTON—On June 6, Fanny Gardiner, youngest daughter of Fanny 6, and the late Dr. John D. Sheston, in the 21st year 6, her age.

Belatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her mother at Jamaica, L. L., on Sunday, June 9, at 2 p. m.

SHERWOOD—On Thursday, June 6, Elale S., daughter of Caroline C. and the late Lorenzo Sherwood.

Puneral from the residence of her mother, 506 Clinton ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sh mat., at 2 o'slock p. m.

SMITH—Priday morning, June 7, 1878, Leonard, only age at SMITH-Friday morning, June 7, 1878, Leonard, only son of Leonard K and Harriot Howell Smith, aged 10 months, Faneral from the residence of his parents, 142 East 55th-st, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

OMPKINS—On Wednesday, 5th inst., at his residence, Golden's Bridge, Phillip W. Tompkins, in the 94th year of his

age. uneral at Chappaqua Priends' Meeting-house, on Sunday, 9th inst, at 11 a. m. inst., at 11 a. m. Friends are respectfully invited, Harlem cars leave 42d-st. Depot at 2:15 a. zu. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

Special Notices.

Man's Mission on Earth.—A thorough Medical Treatise, adicating how Confirmed Disabilities may be removed. The indicating how Confirmed Disabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 year's study, observation and professional practise, showing the agencies that will insure Restored Manhood, Strengthened Vilatility and sound conditions of Heach, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means to remove them, By road, 25c. (currency or postage stamps.) Address Sectr Museum Anatomy & Science, 1.146 Broadway, N. Y.

Miseum Anatomy & Science, 1,140 Broadway, N. 1.

Nervous Examustice.—A medical essay comprising a series
of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy Newfork, on the cause and cure of premature decine, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear
ymposis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of ervous and physical debitty, being the result of 20 years' excrience. By mail, 25c. currency, or postage stamps. Address
secretary, Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

perience. By mail, 25c, currency, of postage stamps. Address Secretary, Kallin's Museum, 688 Broadway, New. York.

Post Office Votice.—The precisin mails for the week ending. The Control of the State of the Control o

Post Office, New-York, June 1, 1878.

Science and Mechanics.

The Turnus has recently theorems the exists of Edison and Hughes to some recently theorems the exists of Edison and Hughes to some recently theorems. The scientific News, just out contains in Breatrated article on Hughes's Microshome—also the Methyoliton Edwarded Article on Hughes's Microshome—also the Methyoliton Edwarded Raisway—and a dozen of the engraval subjects of interest to mechanics. Also dozen of her engraval authorito in Investor Made a Million in a Dream; Jasper's Atlante on Astronomy; Boiler Incrutations, Dangers of Gas; Cause of Flour Jail Explosions, and many others. Single copies only 4 ceass, to be had of the A secreen News Co. and on the stands.

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